

17-YEAR LOCUST IS SLOWLY GOING

Causes Leading to Disappearance Outlined by Department of Agriculture.

TO BE EXTINCT IN TIME

Circular Gives Succinct History of Insect and the Protective Means That Can Be Taken Against It.

Washington.—Have you an ideal in the absolute in hopelessness? Well, let it be said that the house in which you live is comparatively new—built within the last 17 years. The ground on which it stands was originally wooded. In the summer of 1902 all the trees thereabouts were full of 17-year locusts. Eggs were deposited in the branches, the larvae came out, dropped lightly to the ground, and dug in. The long period of subterranean existence is almost ended. In May the insects will start toward the light and air—and will come in contact with the concrete floor of your cellar! There may be another situation as hopeless, but certainly none more so.

That clearing up of woodland for the building of houses and for cultivation is the principal agency in making the 17-year locust, whose real name is the periodical cicada, a vanishing species. Dr. Gideon B. Smith, one of the earlier scientific observers, allowed rather a melancholy note to creep into his invaluable manuscript when he wrote that future generations, if they read his writings at all, would shake their heads and think of him as a romancer.

Being Slowly Extirpated. In the same note, also, C. L. Mariatt, one of the latest systematic observers, writes in his bulletin, "To the lover of nature there is something regrettable in this slow extermination of an insect which presents, as does the periodical cicada, so much that is interesting and anomalous."

Thus, the present-day experts of the United States department of agriculture agree with the early observer that the time will come when there will be no periodical cicadas left.

That time, however, is a long way off. There will be multiplied millions of them this year and in other years to come. For many persons the cicada will be as new a sight as it was to the first observers when they came from Europe to the American forests. Modern writing on the subject is done, of course, in the light of all the observations that have been made through more than 200 years. They lack the freshness of the writings of men who saw the cicada before a literature of the insects had been built up. Those early writings, therefore, possess an unusual interest.

Accompanied by Fever. In 1639 Nathaniel Moreton, who lived at Cambridge, Mass., wrote "New England's Memorial." In it he told of "a kind of a pestilent fever" that had prevailed in 1633 and "carried off many of the whites and Indians in and near Plymouth."

"It is to be observed," he says, "that the spring before there was a numerous company of flies, which were like for higgens unto wasps or bumblebees, they came out of little holes in the ground, and did eat up the green things, and made such a constant yelling noise as made all the woods ring of them and ready to deaf the hearers."

The old gentleman is to be excused for believing that the cicadas "did eat up the green things." The appearance of the dead and withered branches doubtless was such as to justify such a conclusion. One "T. M." supposed to be Thomas Matthews, son of Samuel Matthews, governor of Virginia, who observed the cicadas in 1675, fell into the same error.

For nearly 200 years, then, the written record of the cicada has been piling up, undergoing corrections now and then, receiving new discoveries from time to time. As nearly as can be judged it is complete now. The latest addition is a circular, "The Seventeen-Year Locust in 1919," by Dixon Merrill of the office of information, United States department of agriculture. It does not pretend to present new facts, but it gives a succinct history of the cicada and the protective means that can be taken against it. The circular will be available to interested persons in the 21 states where the periodical cicada will appear this year.

DISCOVER GOLD IN CASSIAR

Prospectors En Route From Vancouver to Unexplored Regions—Traffic Conditions Bad.

Vancouver, B. C.—Prospectors are en route from Vancouver to unexplored portions of Cassiar, where gold has been discovered, according to reports relayed from Indians and trap-

pers in that wild region. These reports have been forwarded to the Canadian geological survey. The only formal attention the reports have received is a statement that the survey considers transportation problems in the Cassiar region "almost un-surmountable."

Government officials have warned citizens against possible fraudulent activities by "blue sky" promoters.

WILL TEACH TRADES

Government Establishes Technical School in Georgia.

Thorough Mechanical Instruction Made Available to Men of Southeast.

Atlanta, Ga.—Out at Camp Jesup, where the clatter and roar of machinery and the clank of metal in the government's big shops greets the ear of the visitor, a new technical training school has been established, and is open to the young men of the Southeast.

This new school is the training school of the Motor Transport corps, and is a part of the American university which is maintained overseas for the benefit of the men of the A. E. F. It is now announced that the training school will become a permanent part of Camp Jesup, the great repair shop, which has been established on a permanent basis and is located just three miles out of Atlanta.

The new school is now receiving students and soon will be a flourishing institution. The physical equipment, including all necessary machinery, has been installed and the teaching staff has been selected. Camp Jesup will be one of four points at which men will be trained for the Motor Transport corps, and for future work along mechanical lines.

The course of training calls for a preliminary period of six weeks of military instruction by the military authorities of the camp. This will develop proficiency in understanding, obeying and transmitting orders. Following this eight base trades will be taught. Sixteen weeks will be devoted to each course of study. No class will contain more than thirty students, and there will be a laboratory assistant for each six men.

The school will be open the entire year and courses of instruction will commence three times each year. It will be open to men who have had no technical training as well as to those who are far advanced but desire the further training available at this school.

The completeness of the training offered is evidenced by the titles for which the students will qualify. Some of these are self-explanatory: Motor vehicle inspectors, motor assemblers, axle, transmission and chassis assemblers and inspectors; machinists, (a) bench work, (b) operators of lathes, milling machines, crankshaft grinders, cylinder grinders; (c) toolmakers. The course in ignition will train men to supervise, install and repair all types of magnetic and ignition systems.

REUNITED AFTER 12 YEARS

Brother and Sister Meet Again as Result of Item in Ohio Newspaper.

Findlay, Ohio—Twelve years ago Farris Railing and his sister were separated when they left an orphan's home in which they had been placed when their parents died.

In that time they had completely lost trace of each other and it was not until this week that they were brought together through newspapers.

Railing, whose home is in Findlay, returned this week after having served with the 145th Infantry of the 37th division. His sister, whose home is in Toledo, read of his return in a newspaper and immediately got in touch with the Associated Charities of Findlay, which located the returned soldier.

Travel Is Expensive.

"De Bible say dat de poor you hab wiv you always," ruminated Shilbone, "an' I reckon dat's kase dey is too poor ter break away."—Boston Transcript.

His Regret.

One shrewd old farmer who had heard his first lecture on dietetics said if he'd known as much about feeding children as he did about rationing for cows and hogs "his family'd have been a heap healthier folks."

Prosperous in Flax and Linen.

Linen bedding is a great luxury to the American housewife, who tries to be contented with cotton sheets embroidered and trimmed, and saves her linen pieces for company. But in Lithuania, where flax is a flourishing product and factories are not plentiful, every housewife has her chests full of linen bedding, beautiful, fine, hand-made material that would do for any American beds.

WORK FOR DISABLED

Technical Agriculture Offers Thousands of Positions.

Serve as Stepping Stones to Higher Promotions and Better Compensation.

Washington.—Technical agriculture offers thousands of positions as associates, assistants, helpers, extension workers and county agents, and this work is particularly suitable for re-trained, disabled men, according to a statement issued by the federal board for vocational education.

These positions serve as stepping stones to higher promotions and better compensation soon in the agricultural colleges, experiment stations, agricultural extension service and in state agricultural movements. These institutions and employments lost thousands of men from their student bodies, their faculty and their staffs. Hundreds of men formerly agricultural extension workers and agricultural county agents will never return to those occupations. These places were temporarily filled by unprepared substitutes who will be replaced by trained men as rapidly as possible.

The experience abroad, wherein opportunity was given to study the intensive and scientific agriculture of France and other countries, has greatly stimulated interest in these lines, and disabled men with a background of agricultural experience are manifesting keen interest in training for the lines mentioned. Many others who, by reason of their disabilities, are compelled to equip themselves in other lines, and preferably for out-of-door occupations, are also manifesting a keen desire to take up the specialized branches of agriculture in the training offered by the federal board.

United States Marines Lost 5,199 of 8,000

Washington.—Of the 8,000 officers and men composing the marine brigade, when it went into fighting near Chateau Thierry last July 5 to stop the German thrust at Paris, 125 officers and 5,073 men either were killed or wounded. The marines took Lucy-la-Boeche, cleaned up Belleau wood and finally captured Bonneschies.

In disclosing these casualties Major General Barnett, commandant of the marine corps, said published statements from army officers that the marines were not in the fighting at Chateau Thierry were misleading. The marines, he said, were not actually in the town itself, but in the action known officially as the battle of Chateau Thierry.

278 ARE DETHRONED BY WAR

Bavaria Leads, With Prussia's Thirty-Three Royalties in Exile Second in List.

Berlin.—A German professor figures that the abdications and dethronements in Germany include 278 persons. Bavaria leads with one king, one queen, 15 princes, 16 princesses, five dukes and one duchess. Prussia has sent 33 royalties into exile, including the emperor, empress, 20 princes and 11 princesses. Brunswick is at the bottom of the list, with only the ducal couple and their three children. The two tiny principalities of Reuss, whose area is hardly one three-hundredth part of that of Prussia, have exiled 36 royalties.

The principality of Lippe, only about 20 square miles larger than the Reuss states, had a royal family numbering 24 persons. Most extraordinary is the case of Schaumburg-Lippe, with its area of 180 square miles, where there was nearly one royal personage for every five square miles. These included the reigning prince, 17 princes and seven princesses.

United States Senate.

Each United States senator is elected for six years, unless he is chosen to fill the unexpired term of some senator who has died or resigned. On March 4 in every "odd year"—1919, etc.—the terms of 32 senators expire; that is, one-third of the whole number. By this plan there is never an entirely new senate. Even if no members were re-elected, two-thirds of the membership would always consist of men who have had either two or four years' service.

Icebergs.

Icebergs do not form at sea, but are masses detached from the glaciers which form on the land and project into the sea, where great blocks break off and float out to sea. There is hardly any limit to the size of these masses, and as ice is lighter than water they may float a long time with a large part of their bulk beneath the surface and melting gradually by contact with warmer water.

SAVED BY U. S. FOOD

Destitute People of Roumania Are Grateful to America.

Timely Arrival of Supplies Prevents Growth of Bolshevism and Revolution.

Bucharest.—American flour and clothing are saving the lives of thousands of destitute people throughout Roumania. The United States food administration has already brought in to the country nearly 20,000 tons of flour, while the American Red Cross, which has a large mission established here, is distributing clothing and general relief supplies of all kinds among the needy population.

The flour from America arrived at a time when conditions were at their worst and when local supplies for the Roumanian people were almost exhausted. It was feared that the want of food would result in a state of bolshevism and revolution.

This American flour has been a tremendous factor in preventing the unrest. From its relief stations established at Bucharest, Jassy, Constantza, Galatz, Focani and Pitesti, the American Red Cross is distributing its supplies, and in every important village an American Red Cross soup kitchen is helping to feed the population.

Queen Marie, who has taken the greatest interest in this relief work, has assigned Prince Carol to co-operate with the American Red Cross. Col. Henry W. Anderson, Red Cross commissioner to the Balkans, said that three large consignments of relief supplies had already arrived in Roumania, and that the fourth was already on its way from Toulon, so that the American Red Cross would soon be able to care for every destitute person in Roumania.

TRAINED WORKERS ARE BEST

Do Much More Efficient Work in Factories Than Those Without Training.

Washington.—Information reaching the training service, department of labor, from establishments where government training systems are in operation indicates that foremen, after brief experience with the training system, insist upon having trained workers in their departments, for the reason that they do much more efficient work than those who are put into the factory on production work at the start. Many workmen also ask for training, in order to increase their earning capacity, and so valuable has training proved for peace time that last week 17 factories adopted training systems, a number almost equal to the average installation of training departments during the war.

In one large plant there was a feeling of hostility to training at the start on the part of a number of foremen. When the first graduate of a training department was put on production work within a week and was found fully qualified for production work, the foreman insisted that the worker was exceptional. Under the old system from three to six months were required before workers were able to produce the quantity and quality of work required for a fair day's output.

When a considerable number of persons had been promoted to production work after a week or ten days in training, however, the foremen's views changed very radically, and they refused to take any applicants for work who had not had the advantages of the training system. At one time, when the training department was full, a new hand was sent at once to the factory for production work, and the foreman protested vigorously.

Plan Well Before You Begin.

In our hurry to do things we often begin before we have a clear idea of what is to be done. We too often go on general propositions without studying all the facts. The result is disastrous.

HOCKERVILLE

Miss Goldie Lile, Correspondent

HOCKERVILLE GAS LINE

IS BEING LAID

The Ruth Fuel Co., is laying the gas line in Hockerville. It extends from the Hockerville dance hall on Locust street north to the state line and then east as far as Mr. Hocker's residence; from the dance hall east on Sixth street to Main; it extends north to Third street. They are expecting to start on Oak street in about two weeks.

Flinch Party.

A very pleasant Flinch party was given at the home of Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Bunch Tuesday evening. Everybody enjoyed themselves immensely and dainty refreshments were

served to the following: Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Ray, Mr. and Mrs. Ray Allison, Mr. and Mrs. Joe Wilson, Mrs. Jim Wilson and baby, Charlie Allison, Oris Pickett, Glenn Ray, Glen Bunce, Ruth Miller, Ruth Rogers, Bertha Crumes, Grace Stroyick, Carl Wilson, Allie Pickett, Lavern Ray, Clifton Allison, Harold Crumes, Raymon Bunce, Iona Miller, Christena Keener, Fern Stroyick, Everett Crumes, Carl Wilson, Grace Brittle.

HOCKERVILLE BRIEFS

Mrs. Jewel is very ill at her home in Hockerville.

Jessie Reese made a business trip to Picher Wednesday.

Mr. Nance and partner have decided to pipe gas into their houses.

Mrs. Marie Taylor and Mrs. Belt were shopping in Joplin Monday.

L. E. Radley of Picher was buying furniture in Hockerville yesterday.

Miss Marie Gonce spent the day with Miss Mable Pendleton yesterday.

X-Ray at Dr. McCormick's Hospital in Baxter Springs.

Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Ludy attended the show at Baxter Wednesday evening.

Miss Wilma Bilderback spent the day with Mrs. J. T. Keener Wednesday.

Arthur Shawago visited Mr. and Mrs. Keltz Rigney and family Monday.

Mr. Farris, who has just returned from France was a Hockerville visitor today.

Walter Clogston, of Hockerville, made a business trip to Joplin Wednesday.

J. R. Stewart of Baxter visited Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Ray of Hockerville Sunday.

Mrs. W. M. Butler and son, Earl, were transacting business in Baxter Wednesday.

Mr. Wagoner, of Miami, called on Mr. Atterbury in interest of some property yesterday.

Mrs. Jane Moore and daughter, Hazel, were transacting business in Baxter Wednesday.

Mrs. Ralph Ray and sons, Glenn and Lavern, visited Mrs. A. Parker of Trece Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Brook of Picher Mrs. Martin and daughter, Bessie, motored to Baxter Tuesday.

Mr. Watson, of Hockerville, was called to his home Tuesday because of the illness of his wife.

Mr. Sullivan of Miami was in Hockerville yesterday and expects to start to drill on his lease at once.

Fred Wheeler, Earl Wheeler and children visited Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Keener and family Tuesday evening.

Dr. Cannon, Physician and Surgeon, also eyesight specialist. Glasses fitted under guarantee. Over Jackson's Drug Store, Baxter.

Dr. Stewart did a fine act of hypnotizing last night at the Miner's theater. He will also have one tonight. He has only two more nights to stay. Be sure and come.

Eugene Peace, son of Howard Peace, was run over yesterday by a waterwagon when crossing the road. One foot was seriously injured and several other minor bruises were received.

Colors of the Sardine.

The fresh sardine is a beautiful little fish. The scales on its back are an iridescent blue-green; the exact tint which the sea so often takes, while beneath the scales there shows up the most wonderful peacock blue. There are bars on its back and sides when it first comes out of the water like those on the mackerel, but they seem to fade and disappear the moment it is exposed to the air. The remainder of its body is pure silver in its color scheme.

Just at Hand.

"The best things are nearest, breath in your nostrils, light in your eyes, flowers at your feet, duties at your hand, the path of God just before you. Then do not grasp at the stars, but do life's plain, common work as it comes, certain that daily duties and daily bread are the sweetest things of life."—Marcus Aurelius.

Our Character.

People seem not to see that their opinion of the world is also a confession of character. We can only see what we are, and it is miserable, we suspect others.—Bacon.

GREEK REFUGEES TELL OF OUTRAGES

Colony Near Saloniki Victims of Dire Atrocities in Last Five Years.

TURKS AND BULGARS CRUEL

Forced to Live in Open Fields or in Dugouts and Driven Hither and Yon by Enemy—Are Grateful to United States.

Saloniki.—High upon the hills of the bustling Macedonian city is a picturesque settlement where 3,000 Greek refugees, driven from Asia Minor by the massacre of 1914, make their homes. Hundreds of other Greeks who were interned by the Bulgarians in Dobrudja during the war have joined them recently. The houses in this refugee camp were constructed by the Greek government. A space equivalent to a large New York furnished room is allotted to a family of from five to eight.

The settlement has been given the pretentious name of "The Quarter of the Triumvirate" in honor of Greece's three great modern patriots—Premier Venizelos, Admiral Kountouriotis and General Dangliss, who, repudiating King Constantine, espoused the cause of the allies when Germany sought to win over the Greek army.

Grateful to United States. Many of the people have been helped by the American Red Cross and speak gratefully of the United States and its people.

As the Associated Press correspondent was visiting the village, two ox carts loaded with Greek refugees who had been driven by the Turks from the villages along the sea of Marmara in 1913 and 1914, and who, during the present war, were expelled from Macedonia by the Bulgars, made their way slowly up the steep mountain road. The refugees had just come from Dobrudja, to the south of Roumania, where they were practically exiled by the Bulgars. They had been nearly two months on the way, and virtually all the food and aid they got came from the American Red Cross, which has relief posts along the line leading from Bulgaria into Macedonia. Many were little tots from one to five years old. The wonder was how these little ones, sickly and under-nourished, were able to survive the long trip by train, motortruck and ox cart.

The faces of these returning refugees were an inexpressibly sad and harassed look. For five years they were driven hither and yon by Turk and Bulgar, and had never known what it was during that time to have a roof and shelter. Under the Bulgars they were forced to live in the open fields or in dugouts or stables. Eighteen hours a day at hard labor under constant intimidation was the lot of some of them. Three-fifths of a pound of black bread a day was the pitiful recompense they received from the Bulgars. Often those too weak to work were beaten by their ruthless masters.

One refugee declared to the correspondent that at one time there were more than sixty deaths a day among the refugee colony in Dobrudja from malnutrition, exhaustion and exposure. In certain sections, he said, the Greeks were forced to live largely on the rinds of watermelons which the Bulgarian soldiers threw in the streets.

Tell Bitter Experience.

The older residents of this refugee "suburb" of Saloniki, most of whom had fled from different parts of Asia Minor during the wholesale massacres there in 1914, have bitter experiences to relate about their treatment by the Turks. Some of these people lived in the city of Phocis, where the whole Christian population either had been driven out or were killed by the Turks. The women wept as they told about the outrages of the Moslems. The worst story was that told by an intelligent peasant woman, who declared that in a butchershop opposite her home in Phocis she saw the Turks take a young girl who was considered the most attractive in town and cut her body into pieces. They hung the pieces on meat hooks and offered them for public sale, she said, to show the Turks' contempt for Greek Christians.

What most impresses the eye of the visitor in speaking with these unfortunate people is their sad, wan and furrowed faces. They have been driven about by the invading foe until they have reached the point almost of despair and distraction.

Unendurable Surgical Thirst.

Thirst following abdominal operations is often of so intense a character that the memory of it lingers in the patient's mind for many years. Every hospital has records of patients who have surreptitiously consumed the contents of a hot water bottle in an effort to quench the unendurable thirst from which they were suffering.